

**LIST OF THE PENDING CLAIMS**

1. (Previously Presented): A liquid crystal display (LCD) device comprising:
  - a first substrate and a second substrate;
  - a light emitting layer formed on an outer surface of the first substrate;
  - a thin film transistor (TFT) array including thin film transistors and pixel electrodes on a surface of the first substrate;
  - a common electrode formed on a surface of the second substrate; and
  - a liquid crystal layer interposed between the first substrate and the second substrate, wherein the first and second substrates perform an additional function of polarization.
2. (Canceled)
3. (Original): The LCD of claim 1, wherein the first substrate and the second substrate are composed of an organic material.
4. (Original): The LCD of claim 3, wherein the organic material is any one of polycarbonate, polyimide, polyethersulphone (PES), polyacrylate (PAR), polyethylenenaphthelate (PEN), or polyethyleneterephthalate (PET).
5. (Previously Presented): A liquid crystal display (LCD) comprising:
  - a first substrate and a second substrate;
  - an organic light emitting element formed by interposing a first insulating layer on an outer surface of the first substrate;
  - a second insulating layer and a protective layer formed over an entire surface of the organic light emitting element;

a thin film transistor (TFT) array including thin film transistors and pixel electrodes on a surface of the first substrate;

a common electrode formed on a surface of the second substrate; and

a liquid crystal layer formed between the first substrate and the second substrate, wherein the first and second substrates perform an additional function of polarization.

6. (Original): The LCD of claim 5, wherein the organic light emitting element comprises a first electrode, an organic light emitting layer, and a second electrode.

7. (Canceled)

8. (Original): The LCD of claim 5, wherein the first substrate and the second substrate are composed of an organic material.

9. (Original): The LCD of claim 5, further comprising color filter layers between the second substrate and the common electrode.

10. (Original): The LCD of claim 8, wherein the organic material is any one of polycarbonate, polyimide, polyethersulphone (PES), polyacrylate (PAR), polyethylenenaphthelate (PEN), or polyethyleneterephthalate (PET).

11. (Previously Presented): A method for fabricating a liquid crystal display (LCD) device, comprising:

forming a light emitting layer on an outer surface of a first substrate;

forming a thin film transistor (TFT) array including thin film transistors and a pixel electrode on a surface of the first substrate; and

forming a liquid crystal layer between the first substrate and a second substrate, wherein the first and second substrates perform an additional function of polarization.

12. (Original): The method of claim 11, wherein forming the light emitting layer comprises:

- forming a first insulating layer on the outer surface of the first substrate;
- forming an organic light emitting element on the first insulating layer; and
- forming a second insulating layer on the organic light emitting element.

13. (Original): The method of claim 12, wherein forming the organic light emitting element comprises:

- forming a first electrode on the first insulating layer;
- forming a hole transport layer, an organic light emitting layer, and an electron transport layer on the first electrode in order; and
- forming a second electrode on the electron transport layer.

14. (Original): The method of claim 11, wherein the first substrate and the second substrate are composed of an organic material.

15. (Original): The method of claim 11, further comprising forming black matrices, color filter layers, and a common electrode on a surface of the second substrate.

16. (Previously Presented): A method for fabricating a liquid crystal display (LCD) device, comprising:

- forming a thin film transistor (TFT) array including thin film transistors and pixel electrodes on a surface of a first substrate;

- forming a light emitting layer on an outer surface of the first substrate; and

- forming a liquid crystal layer between the first substrate and a second substrate, wherein the first and second substrates perform an additional function of polarization.

17. (Original): The method of claim 16, further comprising forming black matrices, color filter layers, and a common electrode on a surface of the second substrate.

18. (Original): The method of claim 16, wherein forming the light emitting layer comprises:  
forming a first insulating layer on the outer surface of the first substrate;

forming an organic light emitting element on the first insulating layer; and  
forming a second insulating layer on the organic light emitting element.

19. (Original): The method of claim 18, wherein forming the organic light emitting element comprises:

forming a first electrode on the first insulating layer;  
forming a hole transport layer, an organic light emitting layer, and an electron transport layer on the first electrode in order; and  
forming a second electrode on the electron transport layer.

20 – 21. (Canceled)

22. (Previously Presented): A liquid crystal display (LCD) device, comprising:

a first substrate having a surface and an outer surface and a light emitting structure fabricated on the outer surface thereof;

a second substrate confronting and spaced apart from the surface of the first substrate; and

a liquid crystal material interposed between the first substrate and the second substrate, wherein the first and second substrates perform an additional function of polarization.

23. (Original): The LCD of claim 22, wherein the light emitting structure is a light emitting diode.

24. (Original): The LCD of claim 22, wherein the light emitting structure comprises:

- a first insulating layer disposed on the outer surface of the first substrate;
- a first electrode disposed on the first insulating layer;
- an organic film layer disposed on the first electrode; and
- a second electrode disposed on the organic film layer.

25. (Original): The LCD of claim 24, wherein the organic film layer comprises:

- a hole transport layer;
- an organic light emitting layer; and
- an electron transport layer.

26. (Original): The LCD of claim 24, wherein the organic light emitting layer comprises any one of Alq<sub>3</sub> (tris-8-hydroxyquinolinato aluminum), BeBq (bis-benzo-quinolinato-berellium), PPV (polyphenylenevinylene) or polyalkylthiphene.

27. (Original): The LCD of claim 24, wherein the first electrode is indium tin oxide.

28. (Original): The LCD of claim 22, further comprising thin film transistors disposed on the surface of the first substrate.

29. (Original): The LCD of claim 22, wherein the first substrate and the second substrate are composed of an organic material.

30. (Previously Presented): A method for fabricating a liquid crystal display (LCD) device,

comprising:

forming a light emitting structure on an outer surface of a first substrate;

bonding the first substrate to a second substrate such that a surface of the first substrate is spaced apart from and confronts the second substrate; and

disposing a liquid crystal layer between the first substrate and a second substrate, wherein the first and second substrates perform an additional function of polarization.

31. (Original): The method of claim 30, wherein forming the light emitting structure comprises fabricating a light emitting diode.

32. (Original): The method of claim 30, wherein the forming the light emitting structure comprises:

forming a first insulating layer on the outer surface of the first substrate;

forming a first electrode on the first insulating layer;

forming an organic film layer on the first electrode; and

forming a second electrode on the organic film layer.

33. (Original): The method of claim 32, wherein forming the organic film layer comprises:

forming a hole transport layer;

forming an organic light emitting layer; and

forming an electron transport layer.

34. (Original): The method of claim 32, wherein the organic light emitting layer comprises any one of Alq<sub>3</sub> (tris-8-hydroxyquinolinato aluminum), BeBq (bis-benzo-quinolinato-berellium), PPV (polyphenylenevinylene) or polyalkylthiphene.

35. (Original): The method of claim 32, wherein the first electrode is indium tin oxide.

36. (Original): The method of claim 30, further comprising forming a thin film transistor (TFT) array including thin film transistors and pixel electrodes on the surface of the first substrate.

37. (Original): The method of claim 30, wherein the first substrate and the second substrate are comprised of an organic material.

38. (Previously Presented): A liquid crystal display (LCD) device comprising:

a first substrate and a second substrate;

a light emitting structure formed on an outer surface of the first substrate, the light emitting structure including:

a first electrode over the outer surface of the first substrate,

an organic layer on the first electrode,

a second electrode on the organic layer,

a thin film transistor (TFT) array including thin film transistors and pixel electrodes on a surface of the first substrate;

a common electrode formed on a surface of the second substrate; and

a liquid crystal layer between the first substrate and the second substrate,

wherein the first substrate is in direct contact with the light emitting structure.

39. (Previously Presented): The LCD device of claim 38, wherein the first substrate and the second substrate perform an additional function of polarization.

40. (Previously Presented): The LCD device of claim 38, wherein the first substrate and the second substrate are composed of an organic material.

41. (Previously Presented): The LCD device of claim 40, wherein the organic material is any one

of polycarbonate, polyimide, polyethersulphone (PES), polyacrylate (PAR), polyethylenenaphthelate (PEN), and polyethyleneterephthalate (PET).

42. (Previously Presented): The LCD device of claim 38, wherein the light emitting structure further includes an insulating layer on the outer surface of the first substrate.

43. (Previously Presented): The LCD device of claim 42, wherein the light emitting structure further includes a protective layer on the second electrode.

44. (Previously Presented): A method for fabricating a liquid crystal display (LCD) device, comprising:

forming a light emitting structure on an outer surface of a first substrate, wherein forming the light emitting structure includes:

forming a first electrode over the outer surface of the first substrate,

forming an organic layer on the first electrode,

forming a second electrode on the organic layer,

forming a thin film transistor (TFT) array including thin film transistors and a pixel electrode on a surface of the first substrate; and

providing a liquid crystal layer between the first substrate and a second substrate.

45. (Previously Presented): The method of claim 44, wherein forming the light emitting structure comprises fabricating a light emitting diode.

46. (Previously Presented): The method of claim 44, wherein forming the organic layer comprises:

forming a hole transport layer;

forming an organic light emitting layer; and

forming an electron transport layer.

47. (Previously Presented): The method of claim 46, wherein the organic light emitting layer comprises any one of Alq3 (tris-8-hydroxyquinolinato aluminum), BeBq (bis-benzo-quinolinato-berellium), PPV (polyphenylenevinylene) and polyalkylthiphene.

48. (Previously Presented): The method of claim 44, wherein the first electrode is indium tin oxide.

49. (Previously Presented): The method of claim 44, wherein the first substrate is a polarizer comprised of an organic material.

50. (Previously Presented): The method of claim 44, wherein forming the light emitting structure further includes forming an insulating layer on the outer surface of the first substrate.

51. (Previously Presented): The method of claim 51, wherein forming the light emitting structure further includes forming a protective layer disposed on the second electrode.